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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/539,231	06/16/2005	Hiroyuki Takada	10921.331USWO	7138
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EXAMINER				
RAMDHIANE, BOBBY				
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1797				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/539,231

Applicant(s)

TAKADA ET AL.

Examiner

BOBBY RAMDHANIE

Art Unit

1797

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 October 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4-18 and 20-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1, 2 and 4-10 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 11-18 & 20-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/S508)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 11-25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The new grounds of rejections are necessitated by applicants' amendments.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
4. Claims 11-14, 16-18 & 20-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HIRAMATSU ET AL in view of JENKINS ET AL (US4847050) or LEE ET AL (US20050013746).
5. Applicants' claims are toward a device.
6. Regarding claims 11-18 & 20-25, HIRAMATSU ET AL discloses the cartridge comprising: A). At least one storage well including an upper opening and a closed

bottom for containing a liquid (See Figure 1 Items 21-29 & A & C); B). At least one reaction well including an upper opening and a closed bottom for providing a reacting field (See Figure 1 Items 21-29 A & C); and C). A closure for closing at least the upper opening of the storage well (See Figure 3 Item 31), wherein at least one of the storage well and the reaction well includes an inner surface (See Figure 1). HIRAMATSU ET AL does not disclose that the inner wall provides an adhering liquid moving groove extending from the upper opening and terminating at an intermediate position short of the closed bottom for downwardly moving the liquid which adheres on a peripheral portion of the upper opening of the well and on the closure by overcoming a surface tension of the adhering liquid.

7. JENKINS ET AL discloses a cartridge with A). At least one storage well including an upper opening and a closed bottom for containing a liquid (See Figure 1 Items 10 A-C); B). At least one reaction well including an upper opening and a closed bottom for providing a reacting field (See Figure 1 Items 10 A-C; and C). A closure for closing at least the upper opening of the storage well (See Column 2 lines 41-45, second sheet acts as a closure), wherein at least one of the storage well and the reaction well includes an inner surface wherein the inner wall provides an adhering liquid moving groove for downwardly moving the liquid which adheres on a peripheral portion of the upper opening of the well and on the closure by overcoming a surface tension of the adhering liquid (See Figure 3A-D & Column 4 line 58 to Column 5 line 37), and

8. LEE ET AL discloses the cartridge with A). At least one storage well including an upper opening and a closed bottom for containing a liquid (See Figure 2 Item 30); B). At

least one reaction well including an upper opening and a closed bottom for providing a reacting field (See Figure 4 Item 24, reaction cuvette) and C). A closure for closing at least the upper opening of the storage well (See Figure 1 Item 26 & 28, both are storage areas which provide a closure to the opening of the storage well from the outside environment), wherein at least one of the storage well and the reaction well includes an inner surface wherein the inner wall provides an adhering liquid moving groove for downwardly moving the liquid which adheres on a peripheral portion of the upper opening of the well and on the closure by overcoming a surface tension of the adhering liquid (See Figure 6 Item 86). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the wells of the cartridge of HIRAMATSU ET AL with the adhering liquid mover moving groove of either JENKINS ET AL or LEE ET AL and extend it from the upper opening and terminating at an intermediate position short of the closed bottom because according to both JENKINS ET AL and LEE ET AL, these grooves assist in guiding of the circulating hydrating liquid (See JENKINS ET AL Column 4 lines 53-56) and because LEE ET AL discloses these grooves inhibit liquid wicking along an interior wall surface (See Abstract and Field of Invention). JENKINS ET AL also discloses the ability to position the grooves anywhere along the interior wall side (See Figure 2 Item 36 & See Column 4 lines 36-53).

9. Additional Disclosures Included: Claim 12: The liquid comprises at least one of a reagent, a diluent, and a cleaning solution (See HIRAMATSU ET AL Abstract, [0105], and [0059]); Claim 13: The liquid comprises a reagent (See HIRAMATSU ET AL; [0001]); Claim 14: The reagent is necessary for causing immune reaction (See [0001] &

Example 1); Claim 16: The closure comprises a sheet that contacts an upper end of the adhering liquid moving groove (See HIRAMATSU ET AL Figure 3 Item 31 in view of JENKINS ET AL or LEE ET AL, where the liquid adhering moving groove can be positioned at the top of the well or is integrated to be at the top of the well); Claim 17: The cartridge according to claim 16 wherein there are a plurality of storage wells, the sheet collectively covering the upper openings of the storage wells (See HIRAMATSU ET AL Figure 3 Item 31); Claim 18: The cartridge according to claim 16 wherein the sheet covers the upper openings of at least two wells including the storage well, out of the storage well and the reaction well (See Figure 3 Item 31); Claim 20: The cartridge according to claim 11, the adhering liquid moving groove is rectangular or round in section (See JENKINS ET AL Figures 3A-D & LEE ET AL, Figure 6 Item 24); Claim 21: The cartridge according to claim 11, the adhering liquid moving groove is V-shaped in section (See JENKINS ET AL Figure 3B grooves are V-shaped); Claim 22: The cartridge according to claim 11, the adhering liquid moving groove extends linearly and vertically (See JENKINS ET AL Figure 3C and LEE ET AL Figure 6); Claim 24: The cartridge according to claim 11, the adhering liquid moving groove is formed on the inner surface of at least one of the storage well and the reaction well in a manner such that including an upper end contacts the closure (See HIRAMATSU ET AL Figure 3 Item 31 in view of JENKINS ET AL or LEE ET AL, where the liquid adhering moving groove can be positioned at the top of the well or is integrated to be at the top of the well). Claim 25: The cartridge according to claim 11, the adhering liquid moving groove including a lower end provided below a surface of the liquid when the container contains

a desired amount of the liquid (See JENKINS ET AL Figure 2, the grooves may be positioned for the intended use).

10. For Claim 23, the combination of HIRAMATSU ET AL with either JENKINS ET AL or LEE ET AL discloses the cartridge according to claim 11, except wherein the adhering liquid moving groove mover extends spirally. Both JENKINS ET AL and LEE ET AL discloses many different shapes and configurations (See JENKINS ET AL Figures 3A-D and LEE ET AL Figure 6). It would have been an obvious matter of design choice to modify the structure to be a spiral, since applicant has not disclosed that the spiral shape solves any stated problem or is for any particular purpose and it appears that the invention would perform equally well with other shapes and configurations.

11. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over HIRAMATSU ET AL in view of JENKINS ET AL (US4847050) or LEE ET AL (US20050013746) and in further view of Okubo et al.

12. Applicants' claims are toward a device.

13. Regarding Claim 15, the combination of HIRAMATSU ET AL with either JENKINS ET AL or LEE ET AL discloses cartridge according to Claim 14, except wherein the reagent is made by dispersing an immune reactant, which reacts selectively with a specific component in a sample, in liquid as supported on solid particles. Okubo et al discloses a cartridge with this feature (See the machine English translation of JP2001318101; See Claim 9; microparticle & See [0003]). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify either

combinations of HIRAMATSU ET AL and JENKINS ET AL or LEE ET AL, with Okubo et al, because according to Okubo et al, this immunoassay method which consists of anchoring the antibody or antigen to a substrate such as a microparticle is widely used as a measuring method with simple operation.

Telephonic Inquiries

14. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **BOBBY RAMDHANIE** whose telephone number is (571)270-3240. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 8-5 (Alt Fri off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Walter Griffin can be reached on 571-272-1447. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/B. R./

/Walter D. Griffin/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1797